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DENIED BY CARLISLE.

Would Adopt Gold Standard,

Carlisle at once said the statement was

make public the matters confided to him by the Chinese Premier during his visit at

Washington, there was no impropriety in saying that Li Hung Chang's conversation about the affairs of China was all based

on the assumption that the present finan-

cial system should not be changed. Of course, under this state of fact it could not

told the Secretary that he would change the financial system of China from silver

to gold. Secretary Carlisle excused him-

self from further particulars on account of the fact that his interview with the

hinese Premier was for the most part an

official one, and he regretted that it was

no intention of a change of financial basis

ARMY OFFICERS GULLED

"Taken In" by Two Germans Who

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23 .- General Wheat-

distinguished appearance, who gave the

names of Baron Von Livelzow and Baron

Von Sack-Milzlaff, and said they were offi-

cers of the German army. They repre-

around the world without money and in the guise of tramps to win a wager.

Among the entertainments provided for the

strangers was a ball given in their honor at Fort Logan. Suspicion being finally

answered, saying that nothing is known

that on their arrival in this country they had presented their credentials to the Ger-

FIGHT WITH THIEVES.

Police Exchange Shots with Car Burg-

lars and Wound One.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 .- A fight took place

early this morning between a squad of

railroad detectives and freight-car thieves,

at Collinwood, a suburb. A fusillade of

shots were exchanged and Michael Ryan,

one of the thieves, was fatally shot. The

officers had watched the gang break open

a car and enter. They then surrounded the

ear and demanded that the men inside sur-

render. This the robbers refused to do and

began shooting, which was promptly re-

sponded to by a volley from the officers. The robbers, with the exception of Ryan.

finally jumped from the car and ran. It is believed several of their number were

wounded. Ryan, who was shot through the abdomen, was taken to the general hos-

pital, where it is said he cannot recover.

Cooper Breaks Another Record.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23 - To-night's bi-

there of the two men, who had represented

a telegram was sent to the Ger-

Pretended to Be Barons.

was revealed in their conversation.

not possible to do more than to say that

been possible that Li Hung Chang

While he could not be expected to

Big 4 Route There Are Others

JACURSION

LOUISVILLE, Ky. CHAS. F. MEYER & BRO., Agents - SUNDAY, OCT. 25th,

Special Train will leave Indianapolis 7 a. m. Returning leave Union Depot, of Mr. Frank P. Helm, in Covington, Mr. 7th street, Louisville, 7 p. m. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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205 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING

NOT ORTHODOX ENOUGH.

Rev. Frank B. Vrooman Expelled from

Synod of Illinois.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 23.-By a vote of 15 to 8 the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois has expelled Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, of Chicago. The charges brought against Rev. Vrooman were purely questions as to his orthodoxy. They were first brought forward before the Chicago Presbytery last spring, the decision then being overwhelmingly in his favor. The case was then brought before the State Synod, Rev. Vrooman is a son-in-law of General John C. ex-United States Commissioner of

WON'T CURE OUR ILLS

A QUACK PREPARATION.

McKinley Shows It to Be More Dangerous than the Wilson Dose of Partial Free Trade.

AN ADDRESS TO INDIANIANS

IN WHICH THE NOMINEE SCORED SEVERAL STRONG POINTS,

And Eulogized "that Patriotic States man, Harrison," and "that Great

RAILWAY MEN FROM KANSAS

ALSO LISTEN TO A NOTABLE SPEECH

Brief Addresses to Pennsylvanians and Ohioans on the Financial and Tariff Questions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CANTON, O., Oct. 23.-Major McKinley ad numerous visitors again to-day. Some were Indianians, others Feansylvan ans and Ohioans. All the delegations were enthusiastic and were not chary in letting the citizens know their feelings. The first delegation to reach the city and the first to greet the Republican nominee came from Indiana towns, Indianapolis, Logansport, New Castle, Richmond, Kokomo, Anderson and Middletown contributing to its strength. W. H. Elliot, of the New Castle Courier, was the spokesman. Kansas also came

smilingly several hundred strong. Employes of the Sante Fe Railroad Company and others made one of the most enthusiastic delegations that have yet visited Canton. Some of the party were two days on the road. They were headed by President H. B. Morris, of the Emporia Railway Men's Sound-money Club. Mr. Morris and Richie M. Baird were the spokesmen. Mr.

One of the crowds of the day was a party of poor supervisors of Pennsylvania, who came to Canton from Pittsburg, where they were in convention. Armstrong county, thousand people. Van Wert county, Ohio, was represented by about three hundred people, mostly farmers. Hon. Frank A. Huifman, of Van wert, introduced the dele-

But none such fine smoking Another delegation came from Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was composed largely of glass, tin-plate and iron workers. TOM MOORE It was a very enthusiastic party. This delegation presented to Major McKinley a landsome mirror, the product of a glass factory of Armstrong county.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION. Editor Elliot's Presentation and Ma

jor Mckinley's Response. In presenting the Indiana delegation editor Elliot, of New Castle, said in part: "We have traveled from the West to the sistance we hope to find. We are looking for a man who will become the executive head of all the people, not of classes, but of the entire Republic of the United States. Li Hung Chang Did Not Say China (Cheers and applause.) We come from that grand State of Indiana, the home of the illustrious Harrison, and of our immortal CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The statement carried from Washington in special diswar Governor, Oliver P. Morton. (Great cheering.) We come from the State of such great men bearing our congratu.a.ions patches to the effect that Li Hung Chang, you, Major McKinley. We also come while there, had told Secretary Carlisle to assure you that the bonfires of Republic that China was to be placed on a gold burning brightly in the Hoosier State, and that she will roll up a great basis was repeated to the Secretary to-day majority-the greatest ever given for the by a reporter, who found him at the home

Republican candidates in any year." In response Major McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-Nothing but a deep have induced this body of my countrymen o travel all night that they might bring assurances of support to the great Repub iican cause this year, because they beneve that enveloped in that cause are the high-est and best interests of our common I am glad to welcome you to my home and am giad to have the assurance of your spokesman that the fire of Repubnism is glowing so brightly in the State of Harrison, that splendid and patriotic statesman, and the home of that other great statesman and war Governor, Oliver

Four years ago it was said to the people of this country, who were under prosperou and healthy condition, that they were suffering and that free trade would cure al the supposed ills they had, and it would t panacea for all their troubles. We did not have many troubles then-very much fewer than we have now. But we tried the prescription they offered us and voted for tree trade. You men about me know better the result of that vote by your experiences of the last three and a half years than I can tell it to you. Free trade did not bring us more trade. It did not bring us more wages. It did not bring us better prices for

thing but injury and distress to the cour "Now they propose, having got us into this condition, to get us out of it by the of the world and opening our mints to the silver of the world. 2 cents of silver shall be worth \$1 to the American people and want you to accept it. And this is the cure they offer for all our present ills. How will free silver in crease the demand for labor? How will i increase the demand for whear? Will it in crease the wages of labor in this country open new markets for the American farme or new avenues of work for the American mints of this country working to their full est capacity and extent, you would not in-crease the demand for labor, corn or any American product, and you would not in-

The cry is that we have not enough w, everybody knows that is not true. We have never had such prosperous times as in 1892 and we have just as much money now as we had then., lack of money that is at fault; it is the difficulty of putting men to work and creating markets for our products. You can-not make 52 cents a dollar and make a gold dollar worth 100 cents circulate alongside of it. The gold dollar will go out and every paper based on gold will go out there will be less circulating medium, and instead of the good money we have now | vania, Major McKinley said: we shall have poor money.

"Can you tell me why the free coinage of silver is going to help business? It will not increase the demand for anything but silver. There will be an increase in the production of silver, but then down goes the price of silver, and then you will have to consult you paper every morning to see what silver is worth. (A voice, 'I have been in Mexico and know that's so!') We do not want such money in the United States. We want dollars worth 100 cents. It is the lost job that is troubling us; it is not money, but the lost market, that is troubling us. Why, we abolished the reciprocity MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23 - To-night's bicycle races at the Coliseum track were well attended. Tom Cooper again covered himself with glory by clipping four-fifths of a second off the paced half-mile record. Cooper went against time after the last event. Eli Winsett, of Portland, Ore, paced the Detroit man for two laps. Cooper made a flying start and tassed the wire in 582-5 seconds. The previous record, 1591-5, was held by Parsons, the Australian champion. treaties after the election of 1892 and the spiendid market opened up by those trea-ties to the American farmer was cut off. dahts: we do not propose to debase our

currency, but we propose to have a stable tariff law and enough money to pay all the obligations of the Nation. This is all there is to this quertlon, and one week from next Tuesday you will have an opportunity to say what you think of the means the say what you have say what you think of the means the say what you have say when you have sa POPOCRACY'S SILVER-COATED PILL be your verdict?" (Loud cries of 'McKinley!')

NOTABLE SPEECH.

McKinley's Talk to Railway Men and Others from Kansas. To the delegation from Topeka, Kan.

which was introduced by A. M. Baird, Major McKinley said:

"My Fellow-citizens of Kansas-This is indeed a very great pleasure to me. You have journeyed farther than any other delegation of the United States that has honored me with a visit at my home, and I appreciated your call more than I can find words to express. It shows better than any words that could be uttered by any man what is in your minds and hearts, and what your purposes are touching the election to be held on the third day of November. You are interested in the prosperity of your country. There was a time when some men were in the habit of saying that it did not make any difference to the railit did not make any difference to the rail-road men of the country whom you represent what kind of financial legislation we had, or what kind of a tariff policy we pursued in the United States. I have heard it said a thousand times from the public rostrum that while the tariff might help the men engaged in the factories, it had no influence upon the wages of the men no influence upon the wages of the men who were engaged upon the great transportation lines of the country. If any of you believed that statement four years ago you do not believe it now, because you know that upon the general prosperity of the country depends the prosperity of our great railroads and upon their prosperity depends your employment and wages. You will have nothing to do if there is nothing to haul, and the more there is to haul, the more and steadler employment you will have and the better wages you will get for yourselves and families. yourselves and families.

yourselves and families.

"In the last three years and a half no character of property has suffered more than the railroads. Many of them have been compelled to go into bankruptcy, into the hands of receivers. Many of them have been unable to pay either their bonds or the interest on them; and that is only because the change of 1892 settled paralysis upon the business of the United States. Now what we want to do is to get back our prosperity. Whatever will do that is what all of us ought to be in favor of, no what all of us ought to be in favor of, no matter what may be our several occupa-tions and employments. A number of reasons are offered for this congested condi-tion of business; and a number of pre-scriptions are offered for its cure. The most prominent one is that we will all be made prosperous and happy if we only open up our mints to the coinage of all the silver in the world. Can any workingman or em-ploye of the Santa Fe system tell me how the free coinage of the silver of the world will benefit him? Will it increase your traffic or transportation? Will it increase consumers in the East of the products of the farms of the West? Will it increase the demand for a single day's labor anywhere? Will it increase the wages of any workingmen to have this government declare that the pieces of silver that you can buy anywhere in the world for 52 cents shall be coined as dollars by the government without expense, and we fool ourselves by calling them dollars? Will that help anybody? Will that help any American interest any-All it will do will be to increase the production of the silver of the and with the increased production of silver come its certain depreciation, an with the depreciation of silver will be the still further depreciation of the silver coins of the United States. Surely no man wants

"It is not the mints we want to start; It is the great industrial enterprises of the United States that must start. You are prosperous when every factory in the country is busy and every factory in the country is busy and every workingman employed, making products in the East that are shipped to the West, and growing products in the West that are shipped to the East. And what we want is, first a market for the products of the great West, so that you can haul those products from the West to the Eastern shore and not have cts sent them from the other side of the Atlantic. You want that as interested railroad men, but you do not want a cheap dollar, anyhow. This is not a cheap country (a voice, 'And his is not a cheap crowd.'), and, as my triend says, this is not a cheap crowd. A crowd that will journey more than a thousand miles, give up more than twenty-four hours of time to make the trip, is a crowd that is interested in the

future prosperity of our common country, which all of us love so well. "I do not know of any patriotic citizen who wants us to adopt the financial system of either Mexico or China. We have to-day the best money in the world-the gold dol-lar, the silver dollar, the paper dollar, each worth one hundred cents, because each has the government of the United States behind it. Such money is good enough for us, and we have enough of it, but the trouble is it doesn't circulate. Everybody has \$100 is hoarding it, for he doesn' know what the future is going to bring. has \$100 that is willing to loan it out unless he is certain he will get it back, principal and interest. Is not that so? There is not a railroad employe of the United States on to it until he knows what the future currency of the United States is to be. As you feel in regard to your savings. so the men with thousands and millions of

iollars under control are unwilling to part with that money so long as there is a great party in this countrry threatening to repudiate not only debts public, but debts private, and, as I have said before, money money. Money does not bring work; work brings money. So all the years of my public life I have been advocating an industrial policy that will protect the American producer against the cheaper products of other countries and policy that protected and defended the American workshop against the products of the alien or the stranger, who comes from another land and owes no allegiance to the flag of our country and contributes not a dollar in taxation to the support of this great government of ours. There is no place my fellow-citizens, like home, and the United States is our home, and it is a blessed home-the best It is our business to eneath the sun. make our home an ideal one, and for a third of a century the United States was an ideal home for all our people, engaged in every occupation. We abandoned the every occupation. We abandoned the splendid policy three years and a half ago. and when we abandoned it we abandoned our prosperity and good times. What we do to-day is to get them back again. How can we get them back? You can get them back by steadily and firmly setting your faces against the doctrine of repudiating the public or private debts of the country and against the debasement of its currency, and by voting for the res-teration of the policy that will not only protect every American citizen and invest-

ment, but will put enough money into the public treasury every twenty-four hours to ay every debt of the government of the Now, my fellow-citizens, I have talked to you as long as I ought. Other delegations are coming. What will Kansas do on the 3d day of November? (Here the he 3d day of November: shouted: 'Kansas! Kansas! Rip! Ra! Re! Sho is for McKinlee!' Tremendous ap-She is for McKinlee!" lause.) My fellow-citizens, I shall watch for the returns on the evening of Nov. 3, and I do not doubt for a single instant that the glorious old State of Kansas will vote on the side of country, on the side of public honor, and on the side of a public policy that looks after our own interests and lets other nations take care of themselves. I thank you all, and it will give me extreme pleasure to grasp each of you by the hand. (Three rip-roaring cheers were then given for "The next President of the United

ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

McKinley Says It Is Not Through United States Mints.

In response to Hon. D. B. Heiner's greetings on behalf of delegations from Kittan-"Mr. Heiner and my Fellow-citizens-I am honored by this visit from my fellow-

citizens of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. I am glad to meet the men of all occupations in that great county. We are engaged this year in a great political contest, and it is the interest you feel in the outcome of it that brings you together in such a large assemblage at my house this morning. It is because you have made up your minds (shouts of 'To vote for McKinley!) on the side of the question you mean to vote this year. You know in your own experience, you know from what you have suffered in your employments and in your homes, what this doctrine of free trade has done for you. You know, my fellow-countrymen, that four years ago you were enjoying a prosperity greater than you had ever enjoyed before. The workingmen of this country in that year had the largest share of the largest product that was ever produced in this country or in any other country of the globe. All that has changed. The people of this country thought they

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

GOOD KENTUCKIANS ARE DETER-MINED TO PROTECT CARLISLE.

If Necessary to Prevent Further Insults to the Secretary He Will Be Guarded by Friends.

BY THE RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT COVINGTON THURSDAY NIGHT.

Leading Democrats Indignant and Now Boldly Declaring They Will Vote for McKinley.

WORK OF AN ORGANIZED MOB

WHAT SECRETARY CARLISLE SAYS ABOUT THE DISTURBANCE,

Evidence that the Egg-Throwing and Attempt to Break Up the Meeting Was Premeditated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.-The attempt to break up John Griffin Carlisle's meeting at Covington last night and the premeditated insult to the Secretary of the Treasury has aroused the most intense indignation in this and other cities of Kentucky. Probably not since war days has politics been so hot as during the present campaign, but no Kentuckian dreamed that one of the most honored citizens of the State would be "egged" and denied the right of free speech. The Covington incident shows that the Popocrats are desperate and that they fear Secretary Carlisle's influence will swing the State, which has been trembling in the balance, against the free-silver cause. If there was cause for fear before the Covington outrage there is far greathas cost Popocracy many votes and the influence of some of the most prominent men in the State.

This morning when the facts in regard to the outrage became known in this city some of the leading supporters of Bryan and also the sound-money Democrats bitterly denounced the action of the mob and openly declared their intention of voting for Major McKinley. Col. Henry L. Stone, who has been stumping the State for Bryan, was among the first to repudiate the insult by abandoning his party and declaring for McKinley. Among others who did likewise were John H. Leathers, president of the Louisville Banking Company; Joh. T. Starks, of the big clothing establishment of Crutcher & Starks, and Augerau Gray, cashier of the Louisville Trust Company. Dispatches from other towns in the State also tell of prominent men bolting the Chicago ticket. In fact, the action of the Covington mob has done more for the sound-money cause than a hundred

Secretary Carlisle is booked for a speech at Bowling Green to-morrow afternoon, and threats have been freely made by Popocrats that the Secretary will not be permitted to speak. These threats have aroused the sound-money men to action They say the proverbial chivalry and hospitality of the Bluegrass State is at stake and they are determined to protect the Secretary at all hazards. They also say that under no circumstances will they permit any Popocrat to insult the Secretary again. If necessary, a determined body of men will escort Mr. Carlisle through the State and guard him against further outrages. He speaks here next Wednesday and this morning the following telegram was sent him: "You will have such complete protection against insult and so grand an ovation when you come to Louisville as will forever wipe out the attempt of last night to destroy free speech, dishonor the fair name of Kentucky and to discredit her foremost citizen." The telegram was signed by Chairman Davie and Secretary Carroll, of the gold-standard Democratic State committee, and forty of the city's leading men. In addition Mayor Todd sent a telegram of similar import. To-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Carlisle speaks at Bowling Green the Hon, John S. Rhea, silver candidate for Congress, will demand a division of time, which will of course be refused. In this event the silver men propose to hold a meeting at the opera house, where the Secretary speaks. This, it is feared, will cause serious trouble as the gold-standard men are determined the Secretary snall not be insulted again. In proof of the assertion that the Covington outrage was premeditated and that the

Bryan managers in Kentucky connived at it, the Courier Journal says:

Nearly a month ago, when it was announced that Secretary Carnsle was coming to Kentucky to speak, the following, in the Owensboro Messenger, edited by th Kentucky member of the National Bilver Democratic committee: "In conversation with a Democrat to-day your correspondent was told that if John G. Carrisie came to Covington to speak ne

would be rotten-egged. "You needn't look surprised, said the Democrat, who is one or the boys who work in the wards. 'I tell you the arrangements are all made and the eggs laid away, as they will grow richer by delay and will be in good trim for the purpose they'll be Your correspondent expressed his disbelief in the story, adding that it would be

an outrage at once infamous, deserving of the severest punishment, and that if anything of the sort should be attempted here there would be trouble on the side of the house where it was least expected. "Don't care anything about trouble, was the cool answer. I'm only telling you the facts, and I know them to be facts, and I know what I am talking about,' he per-"Why the story was told your corre-

spondent doesn't know, but he knows that no decent citizen of Covington, no matter what his views on the money question may ing, Pa., and Armstrong county, Pennsyl- be, would, for one moment, countenance any other than the most respectful treatment of Secretary Carlisie, and the firmest adherents of Bryan and Sewall would be the foremost in securing for him a fair hearing and courteous treatment. The story is going the rounds, however, and it should be stamped out at the start as a slander on the good people of the city."
This was published without any editorial dissent or disapproval, but with the state-ment that the editor of the Messenger-the national committeeman-knew the name of the man who told the story.

AN ORGANIZED AFFAIR.

What Secretary Carlisle Says About the Covington Mob. CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.-Secretary Carlisle found himself the center of widespread attention to-day in consequence of came in calls from friends and neighbors,

anxious to assure him of their detestation of the outrage. Later messages began to arrive showing that similar feeling existed in other portions of the State. At length Mr. Carlisle was obliged to deny himself to callers to enable him to get the rest he needed and to attend to his correspond-

The feeling in Covington, as well as in Cincinnati, ran high as the matter was dis-cussed. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, regardless of political partisanship, called a special meeting and appointed a committee to give Mr. Carlisle a most urgent invitation to visit the Chamber of Commerce before his return to Washington. The feeling that prompted the meeting was that the members wanted an opportunity to show the Secretary of the Treasury the high regard in which he is held by the Chamber of Commerce. In additional control of gold discountries of gold discountries of gold discountries of gold discountries. dition to this a large delegation of gold Democrats from Walnut Hills called to urge Democrats from Walnut Hills called to urge the Secretary to give them an address and to allow them to testify their appreciation by giving him a becoming hearing. To all requests for speeches Mr. Carlisle was obliged to give a refusal, as the five speeches he had promised in Kentucky fully occupy all the time he can spare from his public duties.

duties. Speaking of last night's outrage the Secretary showed that he regarded it as more retary showed that he regarded it as more than an accidental occurrence. In his opinion it was an organized mob. "I did not know during my speech that any such thing had been done," he said. "Of course, I saw the disorder in the hall. It came from a line of men that had gathered in the rear of the hall. The body of the house was decent and well behaved. Indeed, many ladies were present. I had heard also the noise on the street, but did not know what it was. I did not speak to not know what it was. I did not speak to the mob but once. I saw it did no good. I was still in ignerance of what was going on outside the hall, though my friends seemed to be advised of it. They kept detaining me in various ways until at last asked why we did not go. Then they tolme that a crowd was gathered outside the hall and they were waiting till it should disperse. When I heard that, I said I was going, and we started. When I got to the dcor I saw the crowd there. They had been waiting purposely there all the time. There was a crush, and it was with great difficulty that we got out of the building and along the streets. They followed us until within a square of Mr. Helm's house, when the police formed a line across the street and stopped further progress. The gathering outside the hall, the following of those two or three hundred men for several squares through the streets was not a mere accident; it was an organized affair.

principles of the Chicago platform prevail. Personal indignity and even personal vioence will hurt those who attempt it more than it can harm me. The Secretary left to-night in order to meet his engagement at Bowling Green, Before Secretary Carlisle left to-night a delegation of gold Democrats from New-port, Ky., headed by James M. Southgate, called and requested him to speak in New-port and they bore with them the assurances of the authorities that he would be protected and his meeting not disturbed. Secretary Carlisle received dispatches from many places in Kentucky extending similar

To a wish expressed that better treatment awaited him at the speeches he is yet to

make, the Secretary replied: "It makes little difference to me. It is an illustration

of what may be expected everywhere if the

WHAT THE MOB DID.

invitations and giving him similar assur-ances, but he could not accept any of the

invitations, as his time is engaged up to

Incidents of the Outrage and Insult to the Secretary. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23 .- The Courier-Journal's staff correspondent in describing the scenes at Covington last night says that not only was Secretary Carlisle 'hissed and called a traitor during his speech, but as he walked to the front of the platform he was met with a volley of rotten eggs and oaths which completely blocked the progress of the programme for fully a minute. The little hall in which he spoke will under no circumstances accommodate more than 800 to 950 people, and was last night crowded to its utmost capacity with apparently respectable people, but there were enough disturbers in the audience to create such noise and disturbance as to almost break up the meeting and sufficient to forever disgrace the State

of Kentucky and the city of Covington. "Kenton county is the birthplace of Mr. Carlisle, and Covington, the principal city and seat of government of the county and the second city in population in the State, is his home, yet there are enough people in that city and there were at the meeting last night persons who so far forgot their own self-respect and the honor of the State and city as to insult the distinguished son, who on invitation had come back to address his home people, and by that act they have disgraced their State and city beyond redemption.

"During the first twenty minutes of Mr. Carlisle's talk the interruption was so great that he could hardly be heard by those closest to him on the stage, and those respectable citizens who were unfortunate enough to have taken seats in the rear of the hall were so frightened and excited that they made many futile attempts to leave the hall. As the Secretary began to speak a volley of rotten eggs were hurled at him; Fortunately there were but two of them which hit the platform, and none of them came closer than within two feet of Mr. Carlisle. The eggs came from all parts of the house, most of them apparently from the center, but the people who saw and knew what had been done and was being done-for the disgraceful action was kept up for a full minute-were so shocked that they knew not what to do, and not a move

was made by any one to stop it.

"There were more than half of the people present who did not know what the eggs were until they had been thrown for some time and the word was passed around. Mr. Carrisle did not allow it to daunt hin he crowd became even more hilarious and he had to stop entirely. The Secretary looked blankly at Mr. Mackoy, who was the president of the meeting, who in turn stared in blank amazement apparently so dumfounded that he knew not what to do. Nor did he or any one cise know what to lo; indeed, there appeared to be but little that could be done, if anything, which would quiet the mob and allow the meeting "The disturbers quieted down for a mo-

ment and the Secretary was allowed to go on for a few sentences. He had said: allowed to go no further. There were of 'No! no! no! You are a bolter! Traitor! traitor! Coward! coward! coward! coward! Sit down! sit down! and hisses followed so fast that riot appeared imminent, and many persons arose excitedly to leave the hall, but the room was so thickly crowded that no one in the front or center could leave the

Simrall, of Covington, arose and walked to the front of the platform and called for the Mayor to come forward and try to stop the disturbance. Mayor Rhinock arose hesitatingly and started toward the front, but the appeals from the citizens on the stage for him to go on were so great that he pressed forward and walked p the aisle to where the police were vainly trying to preserve order, and, making a short speech, told the mob to keep quiet or leave the room. This had the effect of restoring quiet for a moment, but as the it broke out anew. He returned and order was again restored, and Mr. Carlisle was allowed to go on for fully five minutes, which was the longest time without interruption he had spoken during his twenty minutes on the floor. Notwithstanding | over the Capitoi lowered to half must. He the interruptions by the mob. his speech was generously applauded by the better citizens. Carlisle's mention of Palmer and Buckner and his assertion that he would vote for them met with hisses almost un-precedented. Cheers for Bryan were almost incessant both inside and outside the

"After the meeting had adjourned and the people who were in the hall to hear Mr. Carlisle had mostly got out the crowd on the outside did not in any wise become quiet. It became apparent very soon that the mob was waiting for Mr. Carlisle's appearance on the outside, and those of his friends who had been keeping him in the hall purposely to avoid the mob on the outside were very much afraid for him to venture out for a time, and kept delaying his departure to the Helm residence. Soon he asked why the party did not start for home, and some one said that they did not think it rafe to start so soon. The Secretary was on his feet at this and bounded for the stairway, exclaiming: "Oh, there is no danger." Some of the party tried to stop him, but he would go, and a squadron of police surrounded him and Chief of Police Pugh gave the marching speech on Thursday night in Odd Fellows' by the officers. speech on Thursday night in Odd Fellows' by the officers.

"As the party of officers and the few Hall in Covington. The first indications gentlemen who were with the Secretary

(Continued on Second Page)

SUDDEN DEMISE OF THE EX-SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Was Convalencing from Malarial Fever When Attacked Sunday with Congestion of the Lungs.

WITH PAROXYSMS

YESTERDAY AND DIED ABOUT 2:30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

Rupture of the Heart, the Result of Fatty Degeneration, Probably the Direct Cause of Death.

POLITICS

MEMORABLE CONTEST WITH MR. MILLS FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

An Actor in Youth and Later a Confederate Soldier-Ex-Secretary of Interior Delano Also Dead.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.-Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died here this afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Crisp has been an inmate of the sanatorium of Dr. J. B. S. Holmes in this city for five weeks. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. Mr. Crisp had been in intense pain all day. Every few minutes he would suffer greatly, but no danger was feared at such an early moment. His wife, together with a sanatorium nurse, Miss Sharp, was watching at his bedside. At about a quarter to 2 o'clock Mr. Crisp was seized with another attack. The watchers saw the end was aproaching and sent down stairs for Dr. Holmes. Judge Crisp's two daughters, Mrs. Fred Davenport and Miss Bertha Crisp, and his two sons, Mr. Charles F. Crisp, jr., and Mr. Peachtree street. They were quickly summoned. When they entered the room Judge Crisp was still conscious. He gave them a look of recognition, breathed a few times and died. He could not speak. So quickly had the dread messenger come that the stricken family stood appalled in the death

Mr. Crisp's death was not wholly unexpected by the physicians who have been watching his health. He had been declining for several years. His last illness, however, was immediately occasioned by an attack of malarial fever which he contracted at his home in Americus a few weeks ago, but which itself yielded to treatment when he came to Atlanta. He was considered convalescent, and only last Sunday had ridden out. But when renewed health seemed within view he was attacked by congestion of the lungs, which, added to the weakness of the lungs and heart, caused by two previous attacks of pieuro-pneumonia, resulted in his death.

Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, director of the sanatorium, made the following statement of

his illness and the manner of the end: "Judge Crisp had been in ill health for the past several years. He had been par-ticularly unwell for the past six or eight months. He had been suffering for two or intervals in the chest. He had two attacks and the other about two years ago. account of hi hearth he had to give up his joint debates last summer with the Hon. Hoke Smith. After the speeches in June he went to Asheville, N. C., and spent some time there. From there he went to Tate Springs and remained until about the middie of August, then going to his home in Americus. There he was taken with mament on the 16th of September. ined him carefully and tound evidence of his previous attacks of pleuro-pneum His fever yielded to the treatment, and ten days ago he was considered conval He was out driving several times last week, even as late as last Sunday, and was feel-ing unusually well on that day. Sunday night he was attacked with congestion of the lungs. He suffered intensely all day. Monday night and Tuesday he was still in pain. He was better Wednesday. Yesterday he had a favorable day and was decidedly better than any day since Sunday night. The lung trouble yielded very satisfactorily to treatment. Last night he was visited by severe pains in the chest that occurred at very snort intervals. He continued to have these paroxysms until this afternoon, when he suddenly expired, probably from a rupture of the heart as the re-

sult of fatty degeneration." It was decided late this evening that the body of the distinguished Georgian will be removed to-morrow morning from the sanatorium to the State Capitol, where it will lie in state until half past 7 o'clock Sunday morning, at which hour it will be transferred to a train and borne under appropriate escort to Americus, Mr. Crisp's home, where the funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock. A number of telegrams of condolence have already been received, including one from Secretary of War Lamont.

Mr. Crisp was the choice of the Democrats of Georgia to succeed Senator John B. Gordon in the United States Senate, and would have been chosen to that position by the Legislature at its approaching session, had he lived. The Legislature is almost unanimously for free silver, and whoever is named will be an advocate of that policy. Governor W. Y. Atkinson, who has just been re-elected chief executive of Georgia for a term of two years, is prominently mentioned as Senator Gordon's successor. Should he enter and be elected. there would probably be a contest for the governorship between Hon. Robert L. Berner and Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. dayor started to return to his seat in front | Governor Atkinson's choice as Senator

Governor Atkinson heard the news of said: "Mr. Crisp's death is particularly a calamity just at this time. He had at-tained a position where he was not only one of the most valuable men in our State, but was a national character of which all Georgians were proud. I regarded him as the most conspicuous man before the Nation of all Southern men. His position as Speaker of the House had brought him more prominently before the country than any other Southern man, and the magnificent ability which he displayed in sustaining himself as a leader there has made its impress upon the whole country to such an extent that he was regarded everywhere as one of the foremost men of America. men, and outside of the loss to the public his death will be a personal grief to thousands of his fellow-countrymen. On the day of his burial all the offices in the Capitol will be closed."

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith said: "I was thrown with Judge Crisp constantly in Washington, and I am deeply distressed at his sudden Jeath. His quickness, calmness and sound judgment made him the natural leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives. His kind and gentle temperament gave him the love of all who knew him. Although he had filled the highest position given to a Georgian in the national councils since the days of Howell Cobb, he especially desired a seat in